

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CIVIL CASE NO. 1:20-cv-00059-MR**

**DAVID ANTHONY MANNO,**

**Petitioner,**

**vs.**

**ERIK A. HOOKS, Secretary, North  
Carolina Department of Public Safety,**

**Respondent.**

**ORDER**

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the Respondent's Motion to Seal Documents [Doc. 15].

The Respondent moves for leave to file under seal Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, and 13 to the Memorandum in Support of the Motion to Dismiss Petitioner's § 2254 Petition. Additionally, the Respondent seeks to seal the Petitioner's § 2254 petition in its entirety. [Doc. 15].

The press and the public have, under both the First Amendment and the common law, a qualified right of access to judicial documents and records filed in civil and criminal proceedings. Doe v. Public Citizen, 749 F.3d 246, 265 (4th Cir. 2014). "The common-law presumptive right of access

extends to all judicial documents and records, and the presumption can be rebutted only by showing that ‘countervailing interests heavily outweigh the public interests in access.’” Id. at 265-66 (quoting in part Rushford v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc., 846 F.2d 249, 253 (4th Cir. 1988)). The First Amendment right of access “may be restricted only if closure is ‘necessitated by a compelling government interest’ and the denial of access is ‘narrowly tailored to serve that interest.’” Id. at 266 (quoting in part In re Wash. Post Co., 807 F.2d 383, 390 (4th Cir. 1986)).

When presented with a motion to seal, the law of this Circuit requires this Court to: “(1) provide public notice of the request to seal and allow interested parties a reasonable opportunity to object, (2) consider less drastic alternatives to sealing the documents, and (3) if the sealing motion is granted, provide specific reasons and factual findings supporting its decision to seal the documents and for rejecting the alternatives.” Ashcraft v. Conoco, Inc., 218 F.3d 288, 302 (4th Cir. 2000).

In the present case, the public has been provided with adequate notice and an opportunity to object to the Respondent’s motion. The Respondent filed the present motion on February 2, 2021, and it has been accessible to the public through the Court’s electronic case filing system since that time. Further, the Respondent has demonstrated that the documents at issue

reference the identity of the minor victims of the Petitioner's crimes and their relatives, and that the public's right of access to such information is substantially outweighed by the competing interest in protecting the details of such information. Finally, having considered less drastic alternatives to sealing the documents, the Court concludes that sealing of these documents is necessary to protect the victim's privacy interests.

The Respondent has already filed redacted versions of the Respondent's exhibits for filing on the public record. [See Docs. 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-10, 14-12, 14-13]. These exhibits are redacted so as to remove any reference to the minors' names, any geographic identifiers, and the names of the minors' parents and in some cases pseudonyms have been used.

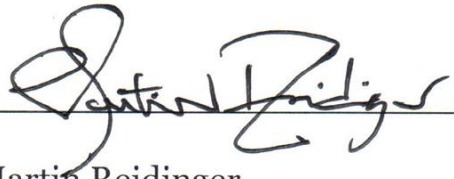
With respect to the § 2254 Petition itself, the Court will direct the Clerk of Court to redact the names of the minor children and their relatives from the Petition and file that redacted version on the public record. The unredacted § 2254 Petition shall be placed under seal.

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the Respondent's Motion to Seal Documents [Doc. 15] is **GRANTED**, and the Respondent's Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, and 13 to the Respondent's Supporting Brief to its Initial Answer and

Motion to Dismiss Memorandum in Support of the Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 17] shall be placed under seal until further Order of the Court.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: February 10, 2021

  
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Martin Reidinger  
Chief United States District Judge

